

Washington 25, D. C.
October 8, 1953

TELFORD TAYLOR
Born February 24, 1902
Schenectady, New York

According to "Who's Who in America" Telford Taylor was born on February 24, 1902, at Schenectady, New York. His latest residence was reported as 25 5th Avenue, New York City. Since his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1932, Taylor has had the following employ-

Judge Augustus Hand, New York City (clerk); Solicitor's Office, Department of Interior (Cultural Adjustment Administration); Senate International Commerce Committee under Max Baucus (Associate Counsel); Claims Division, Department of Justice (Special Assistant to the Attorney General); Federal Communications Commission (General Counsel). He rose to the position of Brigadier General in the United States Army and in 1946, succeeded Justice Robert H. Jackson as Chief Prosecutor of the Nazis at Nuremberg. In 1949 Taylor was connected with the law firm of Paul, Velas, Hartshorn, and Harrison at 61 Broadway, New York City. "Facts on File" (September 28 - October 6, 1951), reflects that Taylor was named as Administrator of the Small Defense Plants Registration in Washington, D. C., on September 20, 1951.

It has been reliably reported that Telford Taylor's name appeared on the mailing list of the American Peace Mobilization. During the course of an investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1951 Taylor was interviewed. At this time he denied any connection with the organization but pointed out that he was a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

The American Peace Mobilization has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1954.

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It was reliably reported in January, 1948, that Fulford Taylor, Chief Prosecutor, Warburg, had requested Colonel Green in the War Crimes Office, War Department, to talk Richard Secully into going to Warburg as an economist. Richard Secully until July, 1950, was employed by the Federated Press in Washington, D. C. The Federated Press has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises.

The Washington "Times Herald" of February 27, 1948, contained an article concerning Representative Bondere's demand for an investigation of the Communist "influence" in the American Occupation Zone in Germany as an aftermath of the Warburg Trial scandal involving Brigadier General Fulford Taylor, Chief War Crimes Prosecutor. Bondere charged that the "Stars and Stripes" Army newspaper was printing pro-Soviet, pro-Communist, and anti-American material while at the same time was neglecting to place members of General Taylor's staff. The article reflects that great concern had developed over General Taylor's place of Judge Charles F. Keenan, the presiding judge who criticized the trials when he left Germany.

It was reliably reported in September, 1948, that an attempt had been made to obtain the services of Fulford Taylor in connection with the defense of Harry Bridges. However, Taylor declined due to another commitment which would occupy him for the rest of the year.

It was reliably reported in September, 1948, that Fulford Taylor had been suggested as defense counsel for the "Hollywood Ten" and that Taylor had agreed with "their" behavior but felt that they went too far in the belief in stating that the Congressional Committee "can go that far in asking questions." The "Hollywood Ten" was a name utilized by the press and public in referring to ten motion picture film personalities who were subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., in the fall of 1947. As a result of these hearings the ten individuals were cited and subsequently convicted of contempt and served prison sentences. All were or had been members of the Communist Party.

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According to the "State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation," a publication of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Internal Security (McCarran Committee), Freda Utley, former Communist, author, and journalist, testified on May 1, 1950, that she thought General Telford Taylor had Communist sympathies.

The July 29, 1951, issue of the "New York Times" reported that Telford Taylor, former Chief Prosecutor in the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, was representing the United Nations Staff Association in connection with the hearing before the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations with reference to the discharge of six employees, including Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney. The United Nations Staff Association acts as a labor union of the United Nations employees in New York. Mrs. Keeney was accused in a July, 1949, report of the House Un-American Activities Committee of having served as a Communist courier, a charge which she denied under oath.

This Bureau received information reflecting that in January, 1953, Harry Bridges was in New York for conference with his attorney, Telford Taylor.

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